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ORIGINAL POETRY.

MUSIC.

Oh! is there not on earth a bliss,
To feeling and to fancy given,
To win it from a world like this,
And wing the soul away to heaven?

Oh! yes—'tis Music's softest tone
That gives the soul this tender feeling;
When cold reality is flown,
And rapture o'er the breast is stealing.

How I have lov'd the touching sound,
The pensive note of tender sadness,
Which spreads a witchery around,
More dear, more lov'd, than strains of gladness!

Oh! is there not a bliss in tears,
That flow from such a fond emotion;
While every speaking sigh endears
The scene of wrapt—of deep devotion.

Now I have felt in such an hour,
The swelling heart forbids revealing;
But owns the magic of that power,
Which hallows every finer feeling. WILFRID.

PLEASURE—By John Ray.

Ask the hermit's chilly bower
Where the flow'rs of pleasure bloom;
Exotics here, the sage will say,
They only live beyond the tomb:
But ah! his heart's last warmth has fled,
And pleasure to his soul is dead.

The restless youth who haunts the scene,
Where luxury and beauty beam,
Will tell thee Pleasure only floats
On Mirth's fantastic changeful dream.
But ah! the cup he quaffs shall cloy,
And make him hate the sounds of joy.

Where rival passions never live,
Where Virtue, Love, and Ease are near,
Those join'd by Heav'n are rich in bliss,
And Pleasure leads their laughing year.
Oh! Goddess, here then raise thy bow'rs,
And deign to dress our Cot with flow'rs.

TO MISS REBECCA K*****.

Look around on the pale brow of Nature, and see
What the cold, chilling breezes of Autumn have done!
The leaves are bestripp'd from each tall forest tree,
And the meadow's green verdure is blighted and gone;
No rose in the valley now pleases the eye,
With the beautiful hue it display'd in the spring,
For there each gay flower did wither and die,
Ere the wood-robin fled and the lark ceas'd to sing!

But think not, Rebecca, that every flower
Hath fallen a victim to Autumn's chill blast;
For tho' in the valley they live but an hour,
There's one in the heart will eternally last!
'Tis the sweet bud of Friendship, that opes to thy view,
Like the violet open to the soul-gazing eye,
As fragrant and fresh with the morn's early dew,
As when it first fell from its fountain on high!

Then cherish, dear girl, the lov'd plant in its prime;
'Twill gladden thee often on life's dreary way,
And when we're engulph'd in the abyss of time,
With thee it will bloom in the regions of day!
LUCIEN.

TO A CHRISTIAN FRIEND
IN THE COUNTRY.

When winter mounts his gusty car and blast,
Hurling deep snows through the cloud-thicken'd skies,
Or stooping, locks in icy chains the floods,
And clothes in glitt'ring robes the naked woods,
When all the storms that crown his yearly birth
Conspire to terrify the son's of earth,
The Christian sees his God in ev'ry storm,
In wind, or hail, in one and ev'ry form.

When Spring unveils the streamlets to your view,
And bids the slumber forests bloom anew;
When with rich green she velvets o'er the plain,
And budding flow'rets deck her various train;
When the glad groves with vocal praise resound;
When all the charms that mark her annual round,
Unite to please the mere beholder's sense,
The Christian sees in each, Omnipotence.

When Summer o'er the fields advancing gay,
Sports in the golden grain and new-mown hay;
When the green foliage of th' inviting bowers
Affords a cool retreat mid beauteous flowers;
When ripen'd fruits adorn her prosp'rous way,
When all her stores are open'd to the day,
The humble Christian casts his eye abroad,
And ev'ry blessing points him to his God.

When Autumn's riches in profusion lie
O'er the wide sweep encircled by the sky;
When ev'ry orchard rich abundance yields,
And clustering grapes hang pendent o'er the fields;
When all the blessings that the eye can scan,
Grow in their seasons for the good of man,
The Christian's songs to Heaven's high portals raise,
And ev'ry grateful heart o'erflows with praise. S.

TO MISS SARAH G*****.

I once invok'd the God of love
To touch the heart of some kind fair,
Who might a mutual fondness feel,
And thereby shield me from despair.

Cupid was pleas'd to grant my pray'r,
And look with pity from above;
For since that hour I ne'er have felt
The anguish of rejected love.

When Sarah's lovely face I saw,
My heart did strange emotions feel;
Her favour I resolv'd to court,
And at her feet in suppliance kneel.

To her I then reveal'd my love,
And for her heart her eyes did speak;
In ecstasy her hands I seized,
And kiss'd a smile from off her cheek.
OCTAVIAN.

THE MISANTHROPE.

There was no colour in his cheek, no splendour in his eye,
Save when that dark-eyed maiden came, like some bright vision, by:
She was the only sun that shone revivingly on him:
And any other eye of [illegible] had found him cold and dim.

He loved the solitary height, the cliff abrading sea;
And where the solemn night-winds swept the desert, there was he.
He sat his midnight moments out, with taper lone and weak,
With high-wrought dream and study deep marked sallow on his cheek.

His soul was dark—too dark for earth's vain splendour to illume;
And only she had power to draw his musings from the tomb.
She cast her magic glance on him—its influence was obeyed,
And he was happy as the dawn, before the night betrayed.

There is a ruin of the soul which nought but falsehood brings,
When woman's pride descends to catch an heart of sufferings,
To swell the gloomy lists of those who at her feet expire,
By one whose heart is shy, and doth at every smile retire.

It doth not wear wild Phrensy's air of gaiety or rage—
The face is but the broken heart's far too expressive page,
And cannot feign a single smile, as if devoid of care,
When all beneath the lying face is wild and bursting there.

That ruin, desolately dark, came, like a storm, on him,—
And fiercer that it came, unfeared, from woman's idle whim.
What wonder was it he became, refined in heart and hope,—
What nature never destined him—a sullen Misanthrope!
M.

THE MORALIST.

HUMAN LIFE.

"Life's little stage, (says Young) is a small eminence—but inch-high above the grave, that final home of man, where dwells the untold multitude. We look around—we read their monuments—we sigh—and, as we sigh, we sink, and are what we deplored!—lamenting, or lamented, all our lot."

These sacred truths, though summarily expressed, are replete with interesting admonitions.

"We are apt to think this life of ours immortal, and to bestow no attention to the narrow limits, destined, sooner or later, to confine us; thus thinking, we live and act, on many occasions, repugnant to that virtue and justice, which we should admire, venerate, and practise, did we call to mind the uncertainty of our prospects and duration here, and the certainty of an hereafter, in which we are to be rewarded, or punished, according to the good or bad deeds done in this life.

A grave yard is both instructive to the mind, and wholesome to the soul. While it ridicules the idea of any other superiority in human nature, than that of worth and virtue, it demonstrates, that death hurls his darts alike at all; and that, in the grave, all share one common fate, to moulder and decay; and as we pass on, from stone to stone, from tomb to tomb, and either reflect upon the inscriptions or upon the actions which distinguish the persons they mark, a voice seems continually ascending to our ears, saying, "Live righteously, that you may die good and live again to immortality of happiness and glory!"

DISSOLUTION.

Now you are prepared to understand how it will be with man when he is disembodied. 'The body, which containeth the senses lies mouldering in the grave; the hollow places where the ball of the eye did roll in its beauty, and the ear sat pleased in her vocal chambers, are passages for the worms to creep in and out, to their feast, upon the finer organs of the brain, where the soul had her council-chamber; and the finely woven nerves of taste and smell, which call upon every clime of the earth for entertainment with all the beauty which nature pencilled with her cunning hand upon the outward form of man, are now overspread with the clammy and contagious fingers of corruption, and some feet of earth, hide their unsightly dissolution from the view and knowledge of mankind.—The link is broken and rusted away which joined the soul to the enjoyments or the troubles of the present world. No new material investments are given to it, whereby to move again in the midst of wakeful sense, by which intrusion may come as heretofore into the chambers of her consciousness. Till the resurrection she shall be disunited, and then, being rejoined by her former companions, they shall be submitted to material scenes, again to suffer and enjoy.

It was a beautiful turn, given by a great lady, who being asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had hidden him. This confession caused her to be brought before the Governor, who told her that nothing but her confession where she had hidden him could save her from the torture. "And will that do?" said she. "Yes," replied the Governor. "I will pass my word for your safety on that condition."—"Then," said she, "I have hid him in my heart, where you may find him." This surprising answer charmed her enemies.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"How much unlike their manly sires of old."—Goldsmith.

The encreasing folly and dissipation of our young men of the present day, must be a source of deep regret to every reflecting mind. In former times, the young men of our most wealthy families were accustomed, from their infancy, to such habits of industry and economy as were calculated to render them respectable citizens and valuable members of society. In those days, the Farmer's son was to be found attending his father in the field, and by his exertions endeavouring to obtain for his family that independent station in society to which the Farmers of our country are so justly entitled. In the Merchant's counting-house, the son was to be seen regularly and industriously assisting the father in the transaction of his affairs, thereby attaining a knowledge of business and trade, and preparing himself to take the station of his father, when his resignation, or death, should call him to supply his place upon 'change; and those of our youth who were destined for the Pulpit, the Bar, or any of the learned professions, were mild, modest, studious and retiring. These times and these men have passed away, and what a different picture does the manners of the present times present! The field of the Farmer, the desk of the Merchant, and the closet of the Student, are deserted and forsaken!

We shall find the young Farmer besotted at the ale-house fire-side, or staking his plantations on a horse-race, and the youth of our cities, wasting their days and nights in taverns and cellars, in a continued round of riot and debauchery!

Amidst the circle of our own acquaintance, do we not find hundreds of young men, possessing all the advantages of education and fortune, sunk in dissipation, or wasting their time in frivolous and vulgar amusements? To them the charms of social life, and all the endearing blandishments of refined society, have no attraction—female beauty and accomplishments are neglected; and we find them herding with the guilty and abandoned outcasts of the community. Taverns, gaming houses, and brothels, have become fashionable resorts, and swearing and blasphemy fashionable accomplishments.

Nothing can be of more importance to a nation than the morals of her youth; if they be pure and virtuous, she may look forward to future honour and advancement; if corrupt and impure, to future degradation and disgrace! The Roman Empire flourished and expanded as long as the Roman people maintained their virtuous simplicity; when they became corrupt and effeminate she sunk to decay; and no two pictures can be more *opposite*, than the one of her Hero nobly proclaiming to the insulting Gaul, the custom of her people to ransom their country with *iron* and not *gold*, and that of her fair-faced knights, advancing against Hannibal, bedecked with jewels and perfumed with essences.

It is a subject of common complaint with us, that we have fallen, as a nation, from our first works, and forsaken our original republican simplicity. We hear of *Levees* at Washington, and read of *Honourable* gentlemen. We are told that corruption is creeping into the administration of our public affairs; that there are *rats* in the Treasury Department; *rats* in the Post Office Department; and that our rights and liberties are bartered and sold in Legislative *Caucuses!*

If things be so, "how have the mighty fallen!" If we *now*, in the infancy of our existence, have become rotten *at the core*, the time is near at hand when we must moulder to decay, and the state of the morals of our rising generation holds forth to us the prospect of a speedy dissolution.

"SANCTE."

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF OCTOBER, 1824.

THE LADIES.

[Translated from the French.]

The critics of the fair sex tell us they are vain, frivolous, ignorant, coquettish, capricious, and what not. Unjust that we are! it is the fable of the Lion and the Man. But since the ladies have become authors, they can take their revenge, were they not too generous for such a passion.—Though they have learned to paint, their sketches of man are gentle and kind.

But if the ladies were what surly misanthropes call them, who is to blame? Is it not we who spoil—who correct—who seduce them?

Is it surprising that a pretty woman should be vain, when we daily praise to her face her charms, her taste, and her wit? Can we blame her vanity, when we tell her that nothing can resist her attractions,—that there is nothing so barbarous which she cannot soften,—nothing so elevated that she cannot subdue? when we tell her that her eyes are brighter than day,—that her form is fairer than summer,—more refreshing than spring,—that her lips are vermillion,—that her skin combines the whiteness of the lily with the incarnation of the rose?

Do we censure a fine woman as frivolous, when we unceasingly tell her, that no other study becomes her but that of varying her pleasures; that she requires no talent but for the arrangement of new parties,—no ideas beyond the thought of the afternoon's amusement? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her that her hands were not made to touch the needle, or to soil their whiteness in domestic employments? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her, that the look of seriousness chases from her cheek the dimple in which the Loves and the Graces wanton; that reflection clouds her brow with care; and that she who thinks, sacrifices the smile that makes beauty charm, and the gaiety that renders wit attractive?

How can a pretty woman fail to be ignorant, when the first lesson she is taught is that beauty supersedes and dispenses with every other quality; that all she needs to know, is that she is pretty; that to be intelligent, is to be pedantic; and that to be more learned than one's neighbour, is to insur the reproach of absurdity and affectation?

Shall we blame her for being a coquette, when the indiscriminate flattery of every man teaches her that the homage of one is as good as that of another? It is the same darts, the same flames, the same beaux, the same coxcombs. The man of sense, when he attempts to compliment, recommends the art of the beau, since he condescends to do with awkwardness what a monkey can do with grace. With all she is a goddess, and all men are equally mortals. How can she prefer, when there is no superiority; or be constant, when there is no merit?

Is she capricious? Can she be otherwise, when she hears that the universe must be proud to wait her commands,—that the utmost of a lover's hopes, is to be the humblest of her slaves,—that to fulfil the least of her commands, is the highest ambition of her adorers?

And are men so unjust as to censure the idols made by their own hands? Let us be just; let us begin the work of reformation. When men cease to flatter, women will cease to deceive; when men are wise, women will be wise to please. The ladies do not force the state of the men; they only adapt themselves to it. They may corrupt and be corrupted;—they may improve and be improved.

BEAUTY.

The following, respecting the preservation of the beauty of young ladies, is from the Medical Adviser:

ON RESTORING COLOUR TO THE FACE.

1st. Let her go to bed at ten o'clock—nine if she pleases. She must not grumble because she may not sleep for the first night or two, and thus lie ruminating on the nocturnal pleasures from which she has cut herself off, but persist steadily for a few nights, when she shall find that habit will produce as happy a sleep as that which followed a late ball.

2d. Let her rise about six o'clock in summer and eight in winter, immediately brush her mouth well with a tooth brush and cold water, then take a table spoonful of the following mixture:

Of decoction of bark, six ounces,
Of tincture of bark, one ounce,
Of diluted sulphuric acid, one drachm.
Mix; after which, breakfast within an hour.

3d. Her breakfast should be something more solid than a cup of trashy tea and a thin slice of bread and butter. She should take an egg or two, a little cold meat, or a cup of chocolate.

4. She should not sit reading romances all day by the fire, or indulge herself with thinking upon the perfidy of false swains, or the despair of a pining damsel, but bustle about, walk or ride, or make puddings; and when she feels hungry, eat a mutton chop or a custard, with a glass of wine.

5th. Let her dine upon mutton or beef without fat, but she need not turn away occasionally from a fowl or any thing equally as good; only observe to drink but little during dinner.

6th. She must not take three or four cups of tea, but one or two, and pretty strong, at about two hours after dinner.

7th. Let her eat a custard for supper, or a bason of sago and wine, or any light thing of the kind, and then in a little time after let her go to bed.

8th. Let her read, if she will read, no die away love tales, but humorous works, so as to keep the mind uncumbered with heavy thoughts.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AMERICAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Editors,

Although the scenery of our country excites none of the classical recollections inseparable from the contemplation of the dilapidated temples of Greece and Italy, and has none of the air of romance which is thrown around the ruins of the feudal castles and Monkish institutions, still it is of the most sublime and beautiful character. Our mountains, forests, lakes, cataracts and rivers, are unrivalled in extent and majesty. While the outline of country is on so extended a scale, nature has filled up the details of the picture with those milder beauties of highland and vale, diversified with wood, lawn, and rivulet, which are the favourite themes of the poet, and offer such happy subjects for the pencil of the painter.

But with all these beauties spread out before us, with the exception of some views from the North River, and a few from spots in our own neighbourhood, very little has been done in Landscape painting. For this neglect our metropolis can offer no excuse, as one of our own citizens stands first in America in this department of the graphic art, his works fairly challenging a comparison with the most admired productions of the European schools—and, as every one who has made a tour up the Schuylkill must know, that the port-folio of an artist might readily be filled with sketches from its charming scenery. This river, from its sources among the savage wilds of the Blue Mountains, to its junction with the Delaware, meanders through a singularly picturesque country, and its interest is greatly increased by numerous and important works of art. It is crossed by noble bridges—it is thrown into falls by extensive dams, and on its banks are Mount Carbon, and other rich coal mines, canals, manufactories, mills, towns, and the water-works at Fair Mount, besides such villas as Lemon Hill, Lansdowne, and the Woodlands.

In examining the causes of this neglect, I am forced to attribute it, in a great measure, to our ladies. It does violence to the feelings of a Cavalier to make the assertion, yet, in sober sadness, it must be said, that they evince a striking want of taste. This assertion is borne out by these facts:—To them is committed the furnishing and decoration of our parlours, and they select the most beautiful ornaments for the mantles—they purchase side-boards, lounges, tables and chairs of the most approved patterns, and they arrange the drapery so as to fall in the most graceful folds from richly gilt cornices; but the walls are merely covered with paper, and pictures are quite out of fashion!

Now, Messrs. Editors, as the extensive circulation of your weekly miscellany, is a certain evidence that our ladies are not destitute of a love of polite literature, let me beg you to use your influence to excite among them a fondness for the liberal arts of Painting and Engraving. Let them but take up the subject with proper zeal, and we shall have no longer to complain, that

"Our western world, with all its matchless floods,
Our vast transparent lakes and boundless woods,
Stamp'd with the traits of majesty sublime,
Unhonour'd, weep the silent lapse of time."
C.

From the National Advocate.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

May all be classed under these terms: Convex, Plane, and Concave. The convex, or, in other words, magnifying glasses, are for eyes that have failed by age, or have been otherwise impaired in their structure. The plane glasses are commonly green, and neither magnify nor have any other effect than to shade the eye from that glare of light which is apt to irritate tender eyes. The concave are directly the reverse of those which have failed by age or other causes. They are for eyes that are near-sighted. Near-sightedness is never the effect of age, nor of excesses; but is owing to the natural formation of the eye; a formation which, though it differs from the ordinary standard, can hardly be called a defect; for, although deprived of some advantages, it is possessed of others in a superior degree. Near-sighted eyes are more powerful in discerning minute objects; and are, therefore, best for engravers and other artists, who, if not near-sighted, have to borrow aid from magnifying glasses. Age, instead of impairing near-sighted eyes, changes them to the ordinary standard of good eyes. The disadvantage of near-sightedness is, that objects beyond the distance of a few inches, appear with less distinctness; and, therefore, the near-sighted person loses much of the pleasures and advantages of sight, if without the happy aid of concave glasses.

Convex glasses are not useful in viewing distant objects; and concave ones are not useful in viewing close ones. Both obstruct the sight, when applied contrary to their appropriate use.

Hence, if the trouble of wearing spectacles when riding or walking, is less than when reading or writing, or at work, it would seem that, if obliged in any part of life to use spectacles, it were better in the former part.

NEAR-SIGHTED.

Specimens of a Patent Pocket Dictionary.

ABRIDGMENT.—Any thing contracted into a small compass; such, for instance, as the Abridgment of the Statutes, in fifty volumes folio.

ABSURDITY.—Any thing advanced by our opponents, contrary to our own practice, or above our comprehension.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—In women, all that can be supplied by the dancing master, music master, mantua maker, and milliner. In men, tying a cravat, talking nonsense, playing at billiards, dressing like a groom, and driving like a coachman.

ADVICE.—Almost the only commodity which the world refuses to receive, although it may be had gratis, with an allowance to those who take a quantity.

ALDERMAN.—A ventri-potential citizen, into whose Mediterranean mouth good things are perpetually flowing, although none come out.

BABIES.—Noisy lactivorous animalculæ, much desiderated by those who never had any.

BACHELOR.—Plausibly derived by Junius from the Greek word for foolish, and by Spelman from Baculus, a cudgel, because he deserves it. An useless appendage of society.

BACKWARD.—A mode of advancement practised by Crabs, and recommended to mankind in general by the Holy Alliance.

BAIT.—One animal impaled on a hook in order to torture a second for the amusement of a third.

BAKER.—One who gets his own bread by adulterating that of others.

BALL.—An assembly for the ostensible purpose of dancing, where the old ladies shuffle and cut against one another for money, and the young ones do the same for husbands.

BED.—An article in which we are born and pass the happiest portion of our lives, and yet one which we never wish to keep.

BEER, SMALL.—See Water.

BELLMAN'S VERSES.—See Vision of Judgment.

BENEFIT OF CLERGY.—See Tithes.

BISHOP.—The only thing that gains by a translation.

BLANK.—See every lottery ticket bought by yourself or friend.

BODY.—That portion of our system which receives the chief attention of Messrs. Somebody, Anybody, and Everybody while Nobody cares for the soul.

BONNET.—An article of dress much used by fashionable females for carrying a head in.

BOOK.—A thing formerly put aside to be read, and now read to be put aside.

CHICANE.—See Law.

COUSIN.—A periodical bore from the country, who, because you happen to have some of his blood, thinks he may inflict the whole of his body upon you during his stay in town.

CRITIC.—One who is incapable of writing books himself, and therefore contents himself with condemning those of others.

COLLECTANEA.

The season of cold is fast approaching. A periodical succession of mutabilities in nature is generally the forerunner of settled permanency. What a number of trembling vibrations course their way over the human character, before the boy completely assumes the post of man! It is the same with the changing seasons. The boundaries of autumn and winter approach each other in the month of November, and they seem to contend for victory over the ruins of the gay summer, which are strewed beneath them. To-day may be sunshine, to-morrow stormy, and the third a contention between both. At one time may be seen the man of business, hurrying along the pavement or the wharf, equally driven by cold and customers; and at another time, he may be found lounging beneath the portico of the Coffee-House, sunning himself in the bright beam, and chartering a vessel for a distant port. But all those changes which pass through our atmosphere in the month of November, are but so many prompters of the severity of the approaching winter.

A beautiful object in a cold day is a clear coal fire. Even the brilliancy of the fuel, as it lies in the yard, seems to have some effect on the imagination. We trace, in fancy, the shining mineral to the happy parlour, or the gay drawing room, surrounded by smiling faces and happy bosoms. A good joke always cracks louder before a bright burning fire of Orrel coal, than in a dark, dingy lane, or on a rainy day. Since the Declaration of Independence, we have been in the habit of cracking our own jokes; it appears to be full time, therefore, to crack them in future before fires made from our own fuel. Let us, then, hail Lehigh, Lackawaxen, and Schuylkill, and with all due deference give the go-bye to Orrel.

Orrel, thou art very dear and very scarce, and though thou burnest bright, only go where the Schuylkill or the Lehigh coal is burnt, and there thou wilt find something, if not as gay, yet much hotter, and far more comfortable on a cold day. Orrel flames and sparkles, but Schuylkill is calm, hot, and heavy. Orrel has all the bustle of a pompous foreigner, but Schuylkill has the quiet enthusiasm of a native forester. Orrel kindles quickly and is as quickly gone, but steady Schuylkill acquires ignition slowly, glows with calmness and composure, and continues to be a beautiful flower in frosty days, when its rival has shrunk to a handful of dust and ashes. In short, Orrel coal is the Sir Walter Scott of minerals, but Schuylkill is the calm, the steady, the permanent Thomas Campbell.

A goose is very generally accounted a very stupid creature, and the proverbial expression, 'as stupid as a goose,' is frequently used to denote the extreme of stupidity. That every goose is not extremely stupid, however, the following occurrence, which lately took place on a farm in a neighbouring state, will testify. A haughty dunghill cock took a particular antipathy to a fine goose, the guardian of a numerous brood, and, accordingly, wherever and whenever they met, the cock immediately set upon his antagonist. The goose, who had little chance with the nimble and sharp heels of his opponent, and who had accordingly suffered severely in various rencontres, got so exasperated against his assailant, that one day, during a severe combat, he grasped the neck of his foe with his bill, and dragging him along by main force, he plunged him into an adjoining pond, keeping his head, in spite of every effort, under water, and where the cock would have been drowned, had not a servant, who had witnessed the proceeding, rescued the humbled foe. From that day forward the goose received no further trouble from his enemy.

WEATHER.

Innumerable advantages would arise to the husbandman from a foreknowledge of the changes of the weather; and even from a foreknowledge of the general characters of the approaching seasons. In the former case, he would be able to order his business from day to day in the best manner, and to prevent much hurry, perplexity and loss; especially in the seasons of hay making and harvesting; in the latter, he would be happily directed in his choice of crops, and the best methods of cultivating them. And as this knowledge is not to be obtained, the ability to make every probable conjecture is next to be coveted, as it will be found to answer very valuable purposes.

It is well known that the weather is much governed by winds. Rain is very often preceded, and accompanied by a southeast wind, and snow by a wind from the northeast, or north north east: And an east wind, continued twelve hours, seldom fails to bring rain; and yet some rain often times comes from every other quarter. When the winds blow from any point betwixt north and west the weather is expected to continue fair and dry.

The weather is oftener unsettled about the times of the equinoxes, than at other seasons: And high winds and storms are more to be expected.

Falling weather oftener happens a little before or after the fall and change of the moon than at other times, especially if she happen to be near to her perigree, at the time of these changes. For the attraction of vapours from the surface of the earth is then greatest.

The redness of the sky at the rising of the sun, has ever been considered as a sign of foul weather approaching; but it is far from being infallible.

The falling of heavy dews is a sign of the continuance of fair weather.

The setting of the sun behind a black, watery cloud, betokens approaching rain.

The waning of the sun, as it is called, is a pretty sure sign that foul weather is very near.

When the disk of the sun, either at rising or setting, appears very broad and dim, the atmosphere is charged with plenty of vapour, which will soon condense and fall upon the earth. The contrary happens when the sun appears brilliant, small and dazzling, at rising and setting, as these appearances indicate a dry state of the air. The copious evaporation of boiling water is a pretty sure sign of falling weather. For I suppose this arises from the same cause, (whatever it be) as the increased ascent of vapours in general.

The wind commonly blows from the point from whence meteors are seen to shoot in the night preceding.

When swine are busy in collecting sticks and straws, foul weather is approaching.

Interview of Gen. La Fayette and the Indian Chiefs at Washington.

On Wednesday week, the Delegation of Choctaw chiefs at present in Washington, repaired from their residence at Tennison's Hotel, to the quarters of Gen. La Fayette, at Gadsby's. Major John Pitchlynn, their interpreter, having been introduced to Judge Brooke, was, by the Judge, introduced to the General, when the several chiefs were, by name and title, successively presented by the Major to the Guest of the Nation.

The Chief Mushalatubbee then spoke as follows:

"You are one of our fathers that fought in the War with General Washington. We take you here by the hand as a friend and a father. We have always walked in the white paths of peace; and in those paths we have travelled to visit you. We offer you pure hands, which have never been stained with the blood of Americans. We live in the south, where the sun shines hot upon us. We have been neighbours to the French, neighbours to the Spaniards, and neighbours to the English; but now our only neighbours are the Americans, in the midst of whom we live as friends and brothers."

Pushamata, a superior Chief, next addressed General La Fayette, in the following manner:

"About fifty years ago you drew your sword, the companion of General Washington. With him you travelled and warred against the enemies of America. In spilling the blood of your foes, you generously shed your own, thereby consecrating your devotion to the cause in which you were engaged. After the termination of the war you returned to your country, and now you revisit this land, blessed by the benedictions and honoured with the grateful attentions of a numerous and powerful people. You see every where around you crowding to your presence, and clasping your hands with filial affection, the children of those with whom you fought in the defence of their country. We had heard of these things even in our remote habitations, and our bosoms were depressed with anxiety to see you. It is the first and the last time. We shall meet no more.—We part, on earth, forever. This is all I have to say."

Col. Cole then spoke to the following effect:

"I am a man of mixed blood. I consider all white men as my fathers. You come from a far distant land. I salute you as a father, because you are a white man, and the old constant friend of America."

During these Addresses from the Indian Chiefs General La Fayette was agitated by strong emotions, and was evidently much affected at the marks of respect which they showed him. He several times cordially pressed their hands.

The Chiefs accompanied the General, on his departure, from Gadsby's, beyond the Capitol on the road to Baltimore, when mutually bowing farewell, they parted.

At the same time that the Choctaw Chiefs waited on Gen. La Fayette, the Chiefs of the Chickasaw nation, a kindred tribe, also paid him a visit, and shook hands. They had previously had an interview with him at Monticello, the residence of Mr. Jefferson, on their way to Washington.

VERY REMARKABLE FACT.

On the passage of Gen. La Fayette to York, says the Alexandria Herald, an *Eagle*, the bird of Jove, flew from the Bluff, about two miles below this town, and hovered over the steam boat Petersburg, which the General was on board of. It followed him to Mount Vernon, and we are told continued *flying over the tomb of Washington*, to which the General was devoting his soul with the holy feelings of grief. It seemed to have an inspiration in its actions. It displayed those feeling which would seem to indicate that it was a special messenger, sent to welcome our illustrious guest on his visit to the sacred repose of the first of men—his friend, and the friend of mankind. After the general had fulfilled his pious devotions, this bird, representing the gratitude of the nation, and emphatically the spirit of Washington, took his final departure from that spot which contains the relics of La Fayette's dear companion.

There is no doubt whatever, of the fact which we communicate above. We could give the testimony of hundreds of the most respectable names for its correctness. Besides, it would be too palpable a story to invent, almost in the very face of La Fayette himself.

General La Fayette dined with Robert Smith, Esq. of Baltimore, formerly Secretary of State, on Saturday last; spent the evening at the house of James Bosley, Esq. attended the Presbyterian church in East street on Sunday; dined with William Patterson, Esq. that day; received on Monday evening the visits of the Mayor and committee of arrangement, several officers and citizens; and then departed for Washington, in a coach drawn by four white horses, under a suitable military escort.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The packet ship Columbia, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York, has brought London papers to the 19th of October. Intelligence received by the way of Zante and Corfu, states that an engagement has taken place between the Greek fleet, under Admirals Miaulis and Zea, and the Egyptian fleet, in which the latter was defeated. The Greeks attacked the Egyptians while endeavouring to effect a landing destined against Athens.—The Greeks burnt three of the Enemy's frigates, as well as some smaller vessels, and captured, besides, 80 transports. The remainder dispersed.—It is reported that Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, was on board one of the frigates that were blown up. Mr. Randolph had taken his passage in the Columbia, but on his journey from London to Liverpool, the stage upset, and he was so much injured that he was unable to proceed.

The following extract of a Smyrna letter of Sept. 16th, states that "the Dervish Pacha has been obliged to retreat after the battle of Salona, with the loss of all his army, and save himself with only 20 men. At Negropont, the Turks have been defeated—and all over Romelia the Greeks have been successful. A Military Academy has been established at Napoli de Romani, and Schools in all the principal cities. We have reports that some Turkish ships have again been burnt by the Greeks at *Budrum*, where the combined Ottoman fleets are at an anchor.—P. S.—An order has just been received by the editors of this Gazette, from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, to suspend the publication, or to change its complexion—it being too liberal, the PORTE complains."

The Catholic Association of Ireland have succeeded in obtaining a rich treasury, by means of voluntary contributions from the members of that religious sect, in order to enable them to present with effect their claims to emancipation and equality before the British parliament. Mr. O'Connell had boldly intimated his expectation, that in that way they might make an impression upon parliament.

A convention has been signed between the Spanish and French governments. It bears date 30th of June last, and stipulates that the French troops in Spain at that date should continue in the kingdom to the 1st January, 1825, and in addition to former places occupied, the French army were to garrison Saragossa, and Carlona.

The King of Spain issued an order on the 2d October, declaring that rice is not included in the decree of the 17th February last, which prohibited the importation of foreign grain, flour, and pulse.

A violent gale of wind was experienced in the Channel and on the Irish coast, on the 10th and 12th October.

The Courier of the 19th, says, that seventy-two ships were on the shore between the Humber and Holy Island. The books at Lloyd's presented a long and melancholy list. The losses reported on the 15th amounted to nearly 100 vessels, a great proportion of which were colliers and other coasting vessels. It has been ascertained, that many lives had been lost; and fears were entertained that further accounts would greatly add to the number.

Mildness of English Laws.—The following article is taken from the Suffolk Chronicle: "Letitia Hewitt, of Sudborn, single woman, was convicted before Charles Brooke, clerk, and Wm. Carthew, esq. at the Sessions Hall, Woodbridge, on Wednesday, upon the oath of two witnesses, having spoiled four *pheasant's eggs*, in the nest; and being unable to pay the penalty of 4*l*. being 20*s*. for each egg, was committed to Woodbridge Bridewell, for *three months*, unless the penalty should be sooner paid. Ann Chatten, of Sudborn, single woman, was also convicted before the same magistrates, upon the oath of the same witnesses, of having spoiled *five partridge's eggs*, and being unable to pay the penalty of 5*l*. being 20*s*. for each egg, was also committed to Woodbridge Bridewell, for three months, unless the penalty be sooner paid." *Three months!* A pretty good sousing for treading upon *four pheasant's eggs!* I should like to know whom the eggs belonged to.

WATERLOO MONUMENTS.

Three conspicuous monuments are erected on the field of Waterloo. One to the memory of Col. Canning, who had served as aid to Wellington during the wars in Portugal, Spain, and France, and was killed on the spot. Another bears the names of about 40 Belgian Officers, who fell under the command of the Prince of Orange; and the third, or Prussian Monument, denotes the spot were Blucher entered the field. A noble monument is to be erected on the place where the battle closed. It is to be 180 feet high, 700 broad at the base, and 140 at the top. Seven hundred men and three hundred horses are now employed in this work, and it will be completed next year. It has already gone up 20 or 30 feet. Some workmen employed in moving the earth, not long since, came to a grave where many had been buried in their clothes.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A reptile has been found in Manilla, of the family of the Agemoides, which has the faculty of changing colour like the camelion. When the reptile first came into the possession of M. Marion, who describes it, its color, for twenty-four hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun. Next morning, its color throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this color gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible; the animal afterwards, when excluded from the air, acquired a bluish-green color, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned. At length the brown color gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks.—When laid on green or red substances, no grain of color was observed.

A report on the actual state of Prisons in the several departments of France has been lately published in Paris. The same objection appears to exist against prison discipline there, which has been so much complained of here, and in England. The prisoners are placed together in large rooms without any regard to their ages, characters or offences, thus converting the place of punishment into a school for crime.

The Phrenological Society and the Turnip.—Most of our readers, we doubt, have heard of the story in *Blackwood's Magazine* of a leading Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh having been hoaxed with a cast from a turnip: the story ran thus—"A certain ingenious person of this town (Edinburgh) lately met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field; he made a cast of it, clapped it to the cast of somebody's face, and sent the composition to the Phrenological, with his compliments, of a *fac simile* of the head of a celebrated *Swede*, by name Professor Tornhippson.—They bit—a committee was appointed—a report was drawn up—and the whole character of the Professor was soon made out as completely *secundem artem*, as Haggart's had been under the same happy auspices a little before. In a word, they found out that the illustrious Dr. Tornhippson had been distinguished for inhabitiveness, constructiveness, philoprogenetiveness, &c.—nay, even for "ideality," and veneration."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday the 6th, and the legislature of this State at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 7th December.

The city councils having resolved that Chesnut street wharf shall be converted into a steam boat wharf, we trust that they will adopt a plan by which both elegance and convenience may be obtained. A few thousand dollars may be well employed on this object.

We learn that Mr. Dunlap means to exhibit in this city, in the next or ensuing week, his picture of *The Bearing of the Cross*, which has excited so much attention and admiration in New York.

The elegant new ship New Jersey, of 500 tons burthen, built by Eyre and Lyndall, for Mr. Whiton Evens, was launched on Wednesday morning at Kensington.

On Friday week, while the ship Telegraph from Kingston, was coming up the Delaware, one of the men accidently fell overboard, and not knowing how to swim, Mr. William Service, the mate, jumped over after him, and with much difficulty saved him. Individual acts like these, proceeding from the noblest and most generous impulses of the human heart, certainly deserve public notice.

The Halifax paper, of Nov. 22, contains an account of the loss of the Picton packet boat, having on board nine persons, all of whom were drowned. The boat was found sunk near Prince Edward's Island, having all her sails standing.

At Wiscasset, in Maine, snow commenced falling on Tuesday of last week. It continued all day and throughout Wednesday. The snow was several inches deep, and sleighing was good.

The Brocksville Recorder, states, that the custom house officer at Prescott, lately made a seizure of 25 chests of tea, 5 barrels of whiskey, and a quantity of shoes, leather, and other merchandize supposed to be worth £500.

On Tuesday, when the British frigate Hussar, captain Harris, came up to Governor's Island, New-York, she fired a salute of seventeen guns, which was returned from the fort.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has authorised Commissioners to confer with the Legislatures of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Massachusetts, respecting the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

A Vermont writer calculates that by attention and encouragement to the growing and manufacture of wool in that state, its exports might be carried to 14,000,000 dollars.

The present price of freight from this city to Reading is only 12½ cents per hundred weight, via the canal, whereas 40 cents is the general price of land transportation.

Mr. Clay set out from Lexington on the 15th, intending to pass through Virginia, and pay a visit to Mr. Jefferson, on his way to the City of Washington.

General Jackson and Lady left Lexington, Ky. on the 17th instant, "on their journey eastward."

Dr. M'Henry's novels have been successively republished in London. "O'Halloran" appears to have attracted much attention.

Change in Circumstances.—In 1687, such was the scarcity of corn among the settlers in Pennsylvania and West Jersey, that several cargoes of the article were shipped from New-England to Philadelphia, where they met with a good market and ready sale.

Three large Swans were killed at one shot on Saturday last, near the mouth of the Tiber, by Mr. Johnson, of Washington city, who has presented one to Mr. Griffith, proprietor of the Museum. It measures, when the wings are extended, nearly six feet, and weighs nineteen pounds.

A mechanic of Gottenburg, has invented a Machine which can manufacture ten thousand Nails in a minute. A patent has been granted to this ingenious mechanic, whose name is Ungewitz.

The report made to the Georgia Legislature, by the Treasurer of the State, shows that, on the 31st of October, there was a balance in the Treasury of $596,003 65.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer of North-Carolina, shows a balance remaining in the Treasury of that State, on the 1st inst. of $137,041 6½.

Generous Act.—Commodore Daniels, understanding that the widow of the late General Winder was left in embarrassed circumstances, has generously cancelled a mortgage for $25,000 which he held on the General's property, and put Mrs. Winder in full possession of the whole estate.

The Store of Abraham Bailey, Esq. of Marshalton, Chester county Pa., was broken open on the night of the 25th November, and goods stolen to near a Thousand Dollars in value. The villains it is supposed loaded them from the broken window into a light waggon, as marks of the wheels appeared backed up against the Store.

The choice of a Senator for Pennsylvania in the room of Walter Lowrie, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next, is soon to be made by the legislature of this state. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that Mr. Lowrie, of letter and Caucus-memory, will not be re-elected.

The Court Martial now in session at the New-York navy yard, has cashiered Lieut. Weaver.

A Mrs. Marsteller, of Bucks county, Pa. aged 85 years, a few days since, cut her throat from ear to ear.

There is now living in Meigs county, Ohio, an old gentleman, named David Sayre, who has at present living 11 children, 73 grand children, 101 great grand children, and 2 great great grand children—in all 187. The old Gentleman was born in 1736.

The Legislature of Vermont, adjourned *sine die*, after a session of thirty-seven days, in which they passed a hundred and thirty-seven acts.

Seventy tracts of land, consisting of from five to ten thousand acres, were sold at Huntingdon, Carroll county, Tennessee, on the 18th and 19th ult. for taxes, at 43 cents per hundred acres!

Slave Trade.—From St. Thomas, we learn, that there were about 22 sail of vessels at that place preparing to engage in this nefarious traffic—a great number of them American vessels, under Dutch colours.

Mr. Johnson, of Bradford, Connecticut, has raised three crops of potatoes on the same ground the past season.

The Steam Boats of the St. Lawrence have been laid up for the season.

Governor Clinton has been on a visit to Trenton, having received an invitation to a conference relative to the contemplated canals of that state.

Eye and Ear.—An infirmary for the cure of these diseases has been established at Rochester, N. Y.—118 patients have applied for relief. Many have been cured of several attacks.

A number of boats, laden with coal, from the Schuylkill, have arrived at our wharves. The coal is intended for the N. York market.

The body of a man recently murdered was found on the 8th ult. near Mayslick, Kentucky. It is supposed to be that of the editor of the Mississippian, published at Natchez, who a short time before passed through Lexington on his way to New Jersey.

As two young men were attempting to cross the Niagara River, from Canada, with a load of cider and apples, they were swept by the current over the Falls.

The whole number of deaths at Charleston, by yellow fever, during the late fatal season, was about two hundred and forty.

It is stated that the Gloucester, (Cape Ann) Canal is so much used that it is likely to become a profitable concern, that the channel is constantly wearing deeper, and it will probably in a short time be made sufficiently wide for the passage of Steam Boats from Boston to Maine.

A letter from Point Coupee, Lou. states, that another of the children of Mr. Lewis, celebrated for their musical powers, had fallen a victim to the prevailing disease. The father was convalescent.

The St. Louis Enquirer, of the 28th ult. says, by the arrival of Major Henry, from the Rocky Mountains, we learn that his party have discovered a passage by which loaded wagons can at this time, reach the navigable waters of the Columbia River. This route lies south of the one explored by Lewis and Clark, and is inhabited by Indians friendly to us.

The Mexican government has issued a decree authorising a second loan of 16 million of dollars, to be contracted for with the agents of Messrs. Barclay, Hering, Richardson & Co. on London.

It appears by a Florida agricultural report, that an orange tree yields from 3,500 to 6,000 oranges in a season, which gives $500 to an acre.

As a Canal boat, on Wednesday week, was passing under the bridge which crosses the basin to the pier, in Albany, a man came up from the cabin, when his head was caught between a timber of the bridge and the upper deck of the boat, and he was instantly killed. It is said he was from Upper Canada, but his name was not known.

CREEK INDIANS.

The Alabama paper contains two highly interesting communications from the Chiefs, headmen, and warriors, of the Creek Nation of Indians, who say they have, "on a deep and solemn reflection, determined, with one voice, not to sell one foot of their land, neither by exchange nor otherwise."—They say they are fast progressing in the arts and civilization, and state, as a proof of it, upwards of 30,000 yards of cloth have been manufactured by those, only, inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, during the past year.

A late Kentucky Reporter contains the following: "Capt. Symmes is still ardently engaged in propagating his new Theory of the formation of the Earth. He lectured on the subject in this place on Tuesday evening, to a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. Both his style and manner are free from the least ornament, but he presents distinctly a formidable array of historical facts, and his common sense deductions are not merely plausible, but extremely ingenious and imposing. He intends to visit Washington City during the winter."

Complaint has been made to the Legislature of Kentucky, that one of its members procured his election by treating with whiskey, brandy and sugar—and a committee was appointed to investigate the subject.

Yale College.—The number of Students connected with this Institution is stated at four hundred and sixty—the theological, law and medical students are included in that number.

In one district alone of Central India, in the year 1811, eighty-four persons were killed by tigers.

The donation of the late C. K. Dexter, Esq. to the town of Providence, is said to amount to at least $60,000.

The ship Concordia, from New York, with emigrants, was seen going into Port au Prince on the 2d ult.

Dr. Hutton's Dictionary contains Biographical Sketches of two hundred and thirty four mathematical and philosophical characters, from Thales, who flourished 600 years before Christ, till the end of the last century. Of these the time of the birth and death of one hundred and eighty three are given; and the sum of their ages amounts to 12087 years, giving 66 years and 18 days for the mean duration of their lives.

John Zimmerman, convicted at Orwigsburgh Pa. of the murder of his own child, and since pretending insanity, is to be executed on the 30th of this month. A deputation of physicians, requested by the Governor to examine and ascertain whether he was really insane, detected the fallacy of the pretence, and upon their report the sentence of death will be carried into effect. The published confession of Zimmerman is spurious, the man himself never having seen it.

The Charleston Mercury of the 19th inst. states that Mr. Titian Peale, superintendent of the Museum of Philadelphia, sailed from there for Florida, for the purpose of collecting specimens of Natural History, to complete Wilson's Ornithology, now in a state of progress in Philadelphia—he had also been some days inspecting the Museum of South Carolina, and making drawings there for the same purpose.

More than 44,000 bushels of salt were manufactured at the Illinois Saline, in 35 weeks of the former part of this year. In the year 1825, it is expected that 90 to 100,000 bushels will be made. Messrs. W. Jones and Elisha Harrison, after penetrating the solid rock 453 feet struck a fine vein of strong salt water, one mile from Ohio river, and one and a half from Evansville, Indiana. The water is stated to be among the strongest found in the western country.

St. Charles, (Miss.) Oct. 23.—There have passed this place since the 11th of this month, seventy-four waggons with families, accompanied with stock, sheep, &c. Previous to commencing the register, it is computed that about the same number passed, since the first of September. The principal part were destined for Boone county, and the Salt river country.

James Mullens was lately shot at the Cotton Gin Port, Mobile, by two young men called Henry and Robert Bickerstaff. It appears that the father of three young men and the deceased had been engaged, the morning before, in a drunken frolic, which terminated in a fight, when the two sons, feeling dissatisfied at the issue, determined to kill Mullens. For that purpose they waylaid him at night in the road which they knew he would pass, fired at him, and lodged 32 buckshot in his body. They concealed him at some distance from the spot, and made their escape.

A meeting of manufacturers, mechanics and others friendly to the promotion of the useful arts, was held on the 25th ult. at New York, at which Peter H. Schenck was president, and Mr. Haight acted as secretary. A resolution was past, approving of the proposition of the manufacturers, mechanics and friends of domestic industry at Philadelphia, for having an exhibition in the city of Washington, in February next.

Accounts from Pernambuco to the 22d September state, that after the taking of that place by the Imperial troops, the Pernambuco soldiers committed great devastations in breaking open and plundering the shops of the Portuguese and English. They also fired into that belonging to Roy and Bryans, Americans, but they were driven away by the police. The warehouses and dwelling houses also suffered much by the bombardment. Balls were thrown in weighing 36 lbs. and every cannon fired was distinctly heard by the inhabitants. J. Rodgers, said to belong to New-York, was among the prisoners taken by the assailants, and fears were entertained that he would lose his head.

The *Gazeta de Colombia* of the 10th October, published at Bogota, contains the following article.—"We have the pleasure to announce, that on the 3d of the present month, October, a treaty or general convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce between the Republic of Colombia and the United States of America, was signed on the one part by Pedro Gaul, the Secretary for Foreign Relations, and on the other by R. Anderson, Minister Plenipotentiary of said States. It will be submitted to the next Congress in due time, and will, we hope, obtain its approbation at the same time that it may be ratified by the Senate of the United States; and then will be presented to the world the first treaty concluded between one of the new states of old Spanish America, and an established nation which occupies so distinguished a rank in the commonwealth of nations. The policy of the Colombian government will be more distinctly known, and we are sure that it will deserve the applause of all philosophical minds, for its humanity and justice, not less than for the principle of conceding no privileges nor special favors to any power." The Treasury Department in the Colombian government has been organized anew.

The following extract from the report made by the keeper of the Georgia Penitentiary to the Legislature, is peculiarly worthy of notice:—

In Auburn State Prison (which is said to be better conducted than any other in the United States) the convicts are not allowed to laugh, dance, sing, run, jump, use tobacco, or take any kind of amusement. They are not suffered to look off their work, to gaze at spectators, to have any intercourse with strangers, and are subjected occasionally to solitary confinement for a length of time, in dark cells, upon spare diet. What effect this system has, in accomplishing the views of its institution, I am unable to say, from an ignorance of the annals of the prison. But this much I can say, if the Auburn system, in all its rigor, is introduced and carried into effect here, (for the reasons I have already mentioned,) public opinion must be subdued, the Penal and penitentiary codes revised and amended, and the building and its appurtenances remodelled and greatly strengthened. That solitary confinement in dark cells, with spare diet, will reform a culprit (if any thing can) is unquestionable, from the almost universal testimony of those who have borne, and those who have inflicted this punishment. The most vulnerable part of a rogue is his belly, and he does not rob to lead a life of mortification. He is fond of dainties, and the indulgence of his appetites and propensities, in all probability, first led him to the commission of crime to support them, and there is nothing he feels more bitterly in confinement, than a long course of abstemious living. Idleness, the pursuit of pleasure, and unlimited liberty of action, are likewise strong characteristics of a thief; hard labor, restraints and decorum, are their opposites, and they ought to be applied. The unequal apportionment of punishment to offences, under the old barbarous system of the criminal law, prevails almost in the same disproportion in the administration of our present humane code. Here the forger, the horse thief, the perjurer, the man who is guilty of manslaughter, burglary or cattle stealing; the young trembling thief for his first, and the old, bold, violent robber, for his second offence, all meet with the same punishment, of four or five years imprisonment, at hard labor, with the same diet, and similar restrictions. I am of the opinion that the sentence of the judge (by legal enactment) in addition to the time and labor should be made to state, diet, as well as light, or darkness, solitude or society, according to the heinousness of the crime and the character of the offender. A return to a penitentiary should be contemplated with horror, excited by calm, well regulated, well watched austerity—by the gloom and sadness, wisely and intentionally thrown over such an abode. The infliction of corporal punishment under different regulations from those at present established, would on many occasions (where the character and disposition of convicts are so various,) be attended with good effects. Its exercise in the hands of the keepers could be restrained from abuse by the regulation of the Inspectors.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

A wonderful instance of the preservation of human life, when in imminent danger, occurred at Geneva, New York, on the 22d ult. Mr. James Gerry, an Irishman, had descended a well for the purpose of removing some obstructions. The well was 61 feet deep, and some of the stones in the wall near the bottom had been loosened by the washing of quick sands. Having descended between 40 and 50 feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket and the other resting upon the side of the wall, on a sudden, the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the wall above sunk down upon him and buried him beneath the ruins.

The shock, says the Geneva Gazette, produced by such a disaster, can be imagined, but not described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of extricating the unfortunate man alive! Hundreds immediately collected around the spot, in painful solicitude, all anxious to bear a part in rescuing a fellow mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions were made to excavate as soon as possible, the stones and earth that had fallen in.—It was half past 4 o'clock, P. M. when the catastrophe happened. In 15 minutes a windlass and bucket were procured and put in operation. No less than 80 ton of stone were to be drawn up, before relief could be given. But few could labor at a time—and though they proceeded with the utmost activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, tangled with the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious. As they proceeded, occasional groans could still be heard issuing from the cold damp earth beneath. When night approached, they had penetrated but a few feet below the surface, and the prospect seemed gloomy and doubtful. A crowd of 2 or 3 hundred anxiously waited the issue of the event. Every thing was soon put into a systematic train—persons were appointed to make all necessary provision and preserve order and silence amongst the crowd. The night was dark and unpleasant—but by the assistance of lamps, they vigorously prosecuted the work. Those in the well would at intervals call to the buried man, to ascertain if he could hear them—but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of enquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbled into the bucket in the well—the voice of the workmen—and now and then the groans of the distressed man beneath! It was now towards midnight, and they had gone about twenty feet below the surface; the workmen in the well called again to Gerry—a breathless silence prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned. At this a murmur of joy ran through the crowd, and the countenances of all were lighted up with hope. They now toil'd with renewed ardor, occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses. They asked him what distance he thought he was down? he very rationally replied 'between *40 and 50 feet*.' There now remained not a doubt but he might be extricated alive, provided the stones were not arched above him in such a manner as to fall upon him when loosened; they now proceeded with the utmost caution. Between 2 and 3 o'clock, when they had come to within 20 feet of him they stopped about 15 minutes to take some refreshment. The poor sufferer below, who for some time had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathizing fellows, perceiving that the noise from the tumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued, now fancied they had ceased their exertions, and left him to expire in that terrible situation! In this moment of despair, he burst out into a pitiful tone of wailing, and begged them "for God's sake not to leave him!" They informed him of the cause of their stopping—and he was soon gladdened by the returning sound of the stones in the bucket. They asked him "in what situation he was?" and he answered, that "he was wedged in all round by the stones." When they had come within 3 or 4 feet of him, he called for some water to drink.—His thirst was the natural result of his protracted agony. About daylight, they had lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him 48 feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in, as he had said. A large stone, weighing eighty pounds rested on his head, which was turned a little up, making a considerable gash though not producing a fracture in the skull—a stone on each side of the head, pressing like a vice, and one or two smaller ones, covered with blood, about his face—leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak.—His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope—one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately, was at liberty so that he could move it—no other part of his body could he stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones, down as low as his feet.—At a quarter before nine o'clock, in the morning, having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd to this upper world, as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with cold, he cast a wishful look around upon his deliverers, and was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for thirteen hours in the well, and who received as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude for their indefatigable and praise-worthy exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man—and it was found on examination, that providentially, not a bone was fractured or broken! His face and head were badly bruised and cut, as other parts of his body. The contusion on his head produced insensibility for a few hours after the accident, as he says he knew nothing for some time. He is now in a fair way to recover and will probably in a few days, by the blessing of God, be enabled to resume his usual avocations."

An account was lately published of a suicide committed at New Orleans, by a man of the name of HARTMANN. The New Orleans papers state, that so determined was he upon a departure for the world of spirits, that he cut his throat first, and then shot himself, if he did not also drink of a solution of arsenic, found on the table. The miserable man left upon the table the following note:

New-Orleans, October 30, 1824.

Dear Sir—The high esteem I have conceived for your liberal and humane character, makes me presume that you will pay an indulgent regard to the wishes of a dying man. The suicide I am about to commit, and for which I ask pardon of God and man, is the consequence of my utter contempt for life, of which I am so tired that I cannot find the least inducement to endure it any longer. I leave you, my dear capt. Kerdick, the whole of my small personal property I have with me, on condition that you see me decently buried, and pay my funeral expenses, which I wish to be as moderate as possible. You will find, in my pocket book, 490 dollars, in bills, and nearly 30 dollars in silver, at the bottom of my trunk. Out of this sum, please to give one hundred dollars to Mr. L. C. Monson, and a like sum to Dr. C. Stewart, my fellow passengers in your boat, from St. Louis to this place. If they wish to choose some articles of my wearing apparel as a keepsake from me, please let them have it. I likewise beg you to give fifty dollars to Mr. Elkins, at whose hotel I am now staying. Farewell forever.

FERD. HARTMANN.

Capt. Reardick, commanding
Steamboat Lawrence, presently in N. Orleans.

[The paragraph which follows was found in a slip on the table near where he expired.]

The suicide I am going to commit is the consequence of my utter contempt for life, not having the least inducement to endure it any longer. I die in peace with all mankind, not having one single enemy. I wish my letter to Captain Reardick to be delivered as soon as possible.

A number of gentlemen of this city met on the fourth of last month to commemorate the landing of William Penn on the American shore, precisely one hundred and forty-two years before that day. Their meeting was held at the house now occupied by John Doyle as an inn, in Letitia court, which is said by tradition to have been the Mansion House of the Founder of Pennsylvania. Peter S Duponceau, esq. was appointed President, and John Read, esq. Vice President of the day. John F. Watson, esq. Germantown, performed the duties of Secretary. Mr. Duponceau delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. The address is polished, elegant, learned, replete with just encomiums upon the immortal Penn, and breathing a spirit of philanthropic and patriotic anxiety to celebrate every year the anniversary of the landing of that excellent and illustrious man on the American continent. The proposition of Mr. Duponceau, to form an association for the purpose of commemorating this anniversary, alternately at Newcastle, Chester and Philadelphia, was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Duponceau, Mr. Read, Mr. Meredith, Mr. R. Peters, jr. and Mr. T. J. Wharton, appointed a committee to correspond with the citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania on the subject. A sumptuous dinner was served up on the occasion. The President occupied a walnut chair which had been used by William Penn and James Logan. It was furnished by Mr. J. F. Watson. Two arm chairs made of the elm under which Penn held his famous treaty with the Indians, one of which was occupied by the Vice-President, were furnished by Mr. John Bacon: A silver snuff-box, presented by Penn to Thomas Lloyd, was also produced by J. P. Norris, esq. on the occasion. Appropriate set and volunteer toasts were drunk after dinner; and the party adjourned to assemble again at the same house on the first Wednesday of February to hear the report of their committee of correspondence.

Green-Room Intelligence.

The Chesnut st. theatre opens this evening, with the excellent Comedy of the "Road to Ruin."—The Managers appear to be making renewed efforts to succeed, and we hope a liberal spirited public will not be backward in rewarding the endeavour. Mr. Booth is engaged for six nights, and appears in Richard on Monday. Mr. Conway is likewise in reserve.

The Circus closed with an overflowing house on Wednesday night. Mr. Cowell, who is always indefatigable in his endeavours to please, reaped a golden harvest for his labours. Success attend him. The Circus at Baltimore opens on Monday next.

The Baltimore Theatre closed on Wednesday night, with the grand drama of the Æthiop.—Most of the company started next morning for Philadelphia. General La Fayette attended on the evening of the 25th ult. and was received in a splendid manner.

Mr. Huerta, distinguished for his skill on the Guitar, gave a Concert in Baltimore, on Thursday evening, assisted by the inimitable powers of Mrs. Burke. Her voice is in fine tone, and we are pleased that our citizens will soon again have an opportunity of hearing its sweet notes.

The Washington City Theatre opened on Tuesday evening last, with Goldsmith's comedy of She Stoops to Conquer, and the after-piece of the Weathercock.

A new opera by Micah Hawkins, called "The Saw Mill, or a Yankee Trick," which we announced, some time since, as being in a state of preparation, has been got up and performed for three nights successively this last week, at the Chatham Garden Theatre, New York, with evident marks of approval. As an American production, we wish it all the success its merits deserve.

Mr. Burroughs, recently from England, who has been engaged at the Park Theatre, N. Y. since his arrival in this country, has nearly completed the term of his engagement there, and it may reasonably be expected, will grace our boards early in the course of the opening season. He has been adjudged, by sound critics, as possessing uncommon abilities in the line of his profession, and we know of no other means by which the managers may hope to succeed in attracting together the admirers of the histrionic art, than by employing actors of sterling talent. The comedy called *Sweethearts and Wives*, was acted at the Park Theatre for the second time in America, for Mr. Hilson's benefit, on Wednesday evening; after which, the Grand Equestrian melo-drama of Timour the Tartar, was performed, and the whole troop of beautiful horses attached to the Theatre, introduced in it, by way of increasing the magnificence and splendour of the piece.

It was stated in the Charleston papers of the 15th ult. that the Theatre in that city would open on Saturday week. It has been fitted up with extraordinary care, and surpasses, in the beauty of its embellishments, any thing of the kind ever seen in America. Mr. F. Brown had arrived, as had also Mr. Gilfert, accompanied by Mr. Barrett, with some of the new performers from New York. Mr. Conway is engaged to play there a few nights. Faulkner, Hyatt, Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, are attached to the company.

At the Boston Theatre, the performances on Monday evening last, were the tragedy of Douglass, in which Mr. Finn personated Young Norval—the tragedy of all tragedies called Tom Thumb the Great, which character was ably represented by Master Stockwell—and the afterpiece of Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp. An article in the Boston Evening Gazette, headed Theatricals, contains the following severe strictures:—"We hear an attempt has been made to coerce the Managers of the Theatre into a temporary engagement with a Mr. Pelby, whom our readers will possibly recollect, was a performer on our boards a few years ago. This gentleman, it is said, comes here with the serious project of being engaged as a *Star*, according to the theatrical phrase, to perform the first characters of Shakspeare and other dramatic authors. The notion partakes not a little of the ludicrous. Mr. Pelby, certainly, may have improved, and may no longer be what he formerly was, "a second-rate actor of third-rate parts," but that a Boston audience, who have witnessed the talents of Cooke, Fennell, Cooper, Kean, Wallack and Conway, should be forced to notice the unfledged attempts of every itinerant, to gain the heights of the histrionic arts, seems to be imposing too much upon their good nature. If Mr. Pelby really has acquired great renown, it would be better for his friends to secure the managers from eventual loss in an engagement, before they endeavour to palm him upon public patronage.

Mr. Incledon.—This celebrated Vocalist took his final leave of the stage, at Southampton, on the 15th of October, when he sung Black-Ey'd Susan, Admiral Benbow, Scots wha hae, My trim-built wherry, and took part in the duett of "All's Well," with Mr. Bolton. After his song of "Farewell, my trim-built wherry, Mr. Incledon addressed the audience nearly as follows:—*Ladies and Gentlemen*—It is a sincere gratification to me that I have an opportunity of taking my farewell of a Southampton audience, before whom I made my first *entree* on the stage, forty years ago. Since that time, I have endeavoured, and, I trust, successfully, to obtain the support and patronage of the British public. I have served my King, and my country, at sea and on land.—I have sung in most of the ships in his Majesty's navy. But age and disease, the common lot of human nature, have been working their way upon my battered old hulk; and since retiring generally from the stage six years ago, I have always felt a wish to return, and express to my first, and on many occasions, my best supporters, the grateful feelings their many kindnesses had engendered. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I take my final leave of you, with the satisfaction of knowing, that as my first was, so my last appearance will be, before a Southampton audience." Mr. Incledon then retired amidst the warmest applause.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1824.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

It is with the warmest feelings of thankfulness that we acknowledge the uniform and (we believe) the unprecedented patronage we have received from our fellow citizens, since the establishment of the 'Saturday Evening Post.'—As a proof of our desire to merit the favours received, we shall, on the first of next year enlarge our sheet to *imperial* size, and print it on a type superior to that heretofore employed. This improvement will enable us to give a more complete detail of the "passing tidings of the times," and at the same time a larger portion of miscellaneous readings, constituting our weekly sheet the cheapest print of the kind, perhaps, in the United States, whilst our exertions shall not be wanting to make it one of the most entertaining. The price will not be enhanced, only we shall expect our friends to conform punctually to the terms on which the publication was commenced, viz. "Subscriptions payable in advance."

Our present extensive circulation in city and country, between *three and four thousand*, offers a more favourable medium for Advertising than most other papers, to persons in business who may wish a knowledge of their articles generally disseminated.

Persons disposed to receive the Evening Post, and prefer having the next volume complete, will do well to give in their names early, as it is not probable that the number printed over the actual present demand will remain long on hand. Those at a distance forwarding their directions by mail, should enclose the year's subscription free of postage expence—Many are not aware of the heavy tax we are subjected to in the way of postage, and therefore do not see the propriety of our noticing such an item of expenditure.

Extract of a letter from B. Lundy, Editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, dated

BALTIMORE, 11th mo. 29, 1824.

Respected Friends,

"The opposition to my work, in slave-holding sections of the country, is so strong, (as might be expected,) that I must be aided by the friends to the good cause in other places, considerably, or it will be impossible for me to keep up the establishment. This aid has been extended, in a good degree, in some parts; but from Philadelphia, I have hitherto received little more than the good *wishes* of its philanthropic citizens. I have been favoured with the testimonials of warm approbation, and such kind of encouragement from men of influence; but this, you know, does not constitute the *essential oil* that keeps the Press in motion.

"My removal to Baltimore was predicated on the supposition that I should have it in my power, thereafter, to devote my whole attention to matters and things connected with the abolition of Slavery; and it is yet my intention to do so, provided I shall receive sufficient patronage.—Knowing that your hearts beat in unison with my own, as respects the subject of Slavery, I shall be happy to have a further acquaintance."

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated
SAULT DE ST. MARIE,
Michigan Territory, Oct. 31, 1824.

"The weather here has been extremely moderate since my arrival, about two months ago. Snow made its first appearance on the 12th inst. This garrison is beautifully situated at the foot of a large rapid, which is not navigable except for canoes and scows, that ply here with great facility. Schooners, and other craft, arrive near the foot of the rapid, from Detroit, Buffaloe, &c. This place abounds with white fish, which for delicacy of flavour surpass any thing of the kind I ever tasted. We are situated about fifteen miles below the foot of Lake Superior. Our force consists of five companies, amounting to about 260 men. The quarters are capable of holding one company more, and for accommodation, comfort, and convenience, cannot be equalled. We had a visit from Brig. Gen. Gaines, a few days ago, who seemed highly pleased with the place and works carried on. The labour is performed by the soldiers. We have some excellent workmen in the detachment—carpenters, bricklayers, and labourers. A very fine saw-mill, the property of the United States, is kept in constant employ, and, in short, every individual seems indefatigable in his exertions for the public good. I have heard that it is the intention of the British Government to erect a garrison, similar in some respects to ours, on the opposite side of the river, which is about one mile in breadth. Our officers and men frequently visit the Canadian side, and a considerable degree of friendship and hospitality exists between them."

On the authority of a recent letter writer, we might suppose, that a portentous storm was gathering to overwhelm and totally destroy the beautiful island of St. Domingo. Notwithstanding the sophistry used to propagate an erroneous impression as to the state of affairs there, we can discover the motive of it, which is no other than a desire to check the benevolent plans adopted for the colonization of the people of colour in that section of the world. Some considerable, and we may say, unnecessary feeling, has in consequence been excited, for the fate of such who have already gone out. From an official communication by B. Inginac, brigadier general and secretary to his excellency the president of Hayti, dated October 29, it appears that the government entertained no apprehension as to the result, should the French be so inconsiderate as to attempt a landing. He says—"Decided as we are to comport ourselves with all possible moderation, we have well founded hopes that nothing will hereafter occur to disturb our domestic or foreign tranquillity; but if an erroneous and cruel policy should bring on our shores aggression and war, we entertain no fear about the result of a new contest; we possess in energy, in mind, and in physical strength, every thing that can guarantee the enjoyment of our national independence. Our laws are based upon liberal republican principles—upon liberality and equality; nor ought all that our detractors can advance to the contrary shake the faith of our friends."

Citizen Granville has taken his departure for Hayti. He sailed in the brig Four Sons, on Wednesday. During his stay in this country, Citizen G. has contributed largely towards eradicating the the prejudices which have been nurtured by many against the people of colour. His uniform gentlemanly conduct has gained for himself the respect of our citizens, their wishes for his welfare, and the success of the important mission which he had under his charge. A number of persons accompanied him on his return home.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RETURNS, AS FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN.

	Number of Electors.	Jack.	Adams.	Clay.	Craw.
Maine,	9	00	9	00	00
N. Hampshire,	8	00	8	00	00
Massachusetts,	15	00	15	00	00
Rhode Island,	4	00	4	00	00
Connecticut,	8	00	8	00	00
Vermont,	7	00	7	00	00
New York,	36	00	25	7	4
New Jersey,	8	8	00	00	00
Pennsylvania,	28	28	00	00	00
Delaware,	3	00	1	00	2
Maryland,	11	7	3	00	1
Virginia,	24	00	00	00	24
Georgia,	9	00	00	00	9
N. Carolina,	15	15	00	00	00
S. Carolina,	11	11	00	00	00
Kentucky,	14	00	00	14	00
Tennessee,	11	11	00	00	00
Ohio,	16	00	00	16	00
Indiana,	5	5	00	00	00
Illinois,	3	2	1	00	00
Mississippi,	3	3	00	00	00
Alabama,	5	5	00	00	00
Missouri,	3				
Louisiana,	5				
	261	95	81	37	40

The Electoral Colleges met at the seats of their respective state governments on Wednesday last, to discharge the important duty assigned them. The votes are to be immediately despatched by special messengers to the seat of the general government, where they will be opened and counted by the President of the Senate, on the 9th of February.

MANAYUNK.

A meeting of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Flat Rock Canal, was held a short time since, at which Mr. William J. Brooke presided and Mr. Baird acted as Secretary. In consequence of the rapid advancement and growth of the village in this neighbourhood, it was thought necessary by several gentlemen connected with its interests, that some steps should be taken in relation to them. Resolutions of several kinds were adopted. The designation of Manayunk, the Indian name for Schuylkill was given to the village. Committees were also appointed for the erection of a school house, and to improve the road from the Ridge Turnpike. This village is beautifully situated about 7 miles from Philadelphia, on the banks of the Schuylkill, and immediately along the canal. The place is well worth a visit, on account of the large manufacturing establishments in the neighbourhood.

COMMUNICATION.

☞ A SPECIAL meeting of the "*St. Cecilia Society*," will be held at the Hall of the "Musical Fund Society," in Locust, above Eighth street, on Saturday evening next, December 4th, at 7 o'clock precisely. An election is to be held for a President, in the room of John Neagle, resigned, and a Secretary, in the room of George Catlin, jun. Two Managers will be also elected for the ensuing year; the Treasurer will also attend to receive all contributions and arrearages.

*** Punctuality is requested, as those members who are not already supplied with their tickets of admission to the rehearsals and practisings of the Society, will be supplied on that evening.

B. W. CLARK, Sec'ry. pro. tem.

N. B. Those who *have* received their tickets, will please to bring them to the meeting.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27. Aristhe's Bell, Fosson, Curacoa, 14 days, Hides, &c.
28. Schr. Trimmer, Story, Alvarado, 24 days, Cochineal, &c.
Brig Sarah, York, St. Kitts, 18 days, Sugar & Molasses.
30. Brig Mary Ann, Walker, St. Thomas, 11 days, Coffee, &c.
Brig Comet, Johnson, Kingston, Jam. 11 days, Rum, Coffee.
Schr. Fame, Hawley, Alvarado, Cochineal.
Dec. 1. Ship Philadelphia, Riddle, Bordeaux, 34 days, Brandy.
Ship Magnet, Garwood, Do. 31 days, do.
Brig Com. Porter, Shankland, Turks Island, 11 days, Salt.
Ship Orleans, Hardie, Cadiz, 66 days, Salt, Wine, &c.
3. Schr. Harriet, Brooks, Porto Rico, 15 days, Coffee, Sugar.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 27. Schr. Sea Horse, Tilden, West Indies.
29. Ship Dido, West, New-Orleans.
Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, Santa Cruz.
Brig Delight, Cunningham, Valparaiso.
Dec. 1. Schr. Mary Washington, Ross, Maracaibo.
2. Brig Susan & Elizabeth, Gray, Leghorn.
Ship Margaret, Graves, New-Orleans.
Brig Mary, Lewis, West Indies.
Brig Four Sons, Leavitt, Do.
Schr. Packet, Clarke, Bermuda.
Brig New-York, Prince, Havre.
3. Ship Rebecca Sims, Brewton, St. Jago.
Schr. Aleta, Hotz, Laguira.

MARRIED,

On the 24th ult. at Charleston, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH ANN WILCOX, of the former city.

On the 25th ult. at Brooklyn Conn. by the Rev. Mr. Edson, Mr. HULINGS COWPERTHWAITE, of this city, to Miss CAROLINE E. TYLER, daughter of P. T. Tyler, of the former place.

On the 18th ult. in Charleston, S. C. by the Right Rev. Bishop Bowen, JOSEPH MANIGAULT, jun. to Miss MARY M. HUGER, daughter of the Hon. Judge Huger.

On Tuesday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Sargent, JAMES KING, formerly of Great Baddow, Eng. to Miss MARY, daughter of Jacob Carrigan, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. ROBERT MING, to Miss MARIA RICHARDS, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Sargent, Mr. JOSEPH COWARD, to Miss MARY KUHN, all of this city.

On Monday evening, the 29th ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. DANIEL KERBAUGH, to Mrs HANNAH JOHNSON, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 27th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. JEAN MARIE SOLIEVET, to Miss ELLEN DALY all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. PETER FICE, to Miss HOLDY ANN KING, all of the County of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ives, Mr. SAMUEL DOLBY, to Miss SARAH ANN SUMMERS, all of this city.

On the 10th ultimo, at Friends' Meeting, Marlborough, JAMES PENNOCK, to AMY THOMAS, all of Chester county, Penn.

DIED,

On Monday morning, Mrs. PATIENCE LOMBARD, in the 69th year of her age.

On Monday morning, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARGARET, aged 56, wife of William Stant.

On Sunday evening, the 28th ult. AMELIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Simpson, merchant.

On Thursday, the 2d instant, Mr. WILLIAM RICHMOND, Shipwright, of the Northern Liberties, aged 41 years.

On Tuesday morning, aged 12, Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph T. Clements, merchant.

On the 25th ult. at New-York, Mr. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, the celebrated performer on the musical glasses, aged 62.

On the 24th ult. in Bucks county, Pa. Mr. GEORGE W. HOOVER, aged 28, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the morning of the 2th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN DUFFIELD, in the 71st year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, at his farm in Kingsessing, HENRY SERRILL, grazier, in the 38th year of his age.

At his house, in Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, on the 13th of October, 1824, aged 61, THOMAS PENN GASKELL, of Shanagarry in the county of Cork, Esq. This gentleman was heir general of the celebrated William Penn, being through his mother, sole representative of Springett Penn, Esq. only son of that distinguished character, by his first wife, Gulielma Maria, daughter heiress of Sir Herbert Springett, who gloriously fell at the siege of Banbury, in the cause of the royal Martyr.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	33	19	52
New-York,	31	31	62
Baltimore,	21	16	37

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 16 children under five years of age. In New York, there were 30—and in Baltimore 15.

New Market Clothing Store.

THE subscriber having opened a Clothing Store, at the South-East corner of South and Second streets, respectfully informs the public that he now has, and will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and other Vestings and Gentlemen's Apparel, such as—Frock, Body and Great Coats, Surtouts, Cloaks of every description, Pantaloons, Fine Ruffled and Plain Shirts, Coarse do. and Drawers. Also an extensive assortment of Ladies' Cloaks. Together with every article in his line of business, all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail, for cash or acceptances.

Orders for Clothing, with which he may be favoured, shall be attended to at the shortest notice.

He would respectfully solicit the public to give him a trial, as he trusts he shall, by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, (now so desirable,) merit a share of their patronage.

dec 4—tf JAMES BATES.

New and Accomodating Store.

JOSHUA COWPLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HARDWARE Business, at No. 31 South second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gilt, mahogany and other frames, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Tea Trays and Waiters, Bread Baskets, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Table Castors, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Curtain Pins, Brass Stair Rods, Plated and Steel Snuffers and Trays, Bellows, Needles, and a handsome assortment of other articles in the Fancy line.—Also, Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, together with an assortment of Iron Pots, Skillets, and a great variety of other articles suitable for housekeepers. Dec. 4—6t*

G. GARTH,

Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No 265 North Third Street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms.

oct. 16—tf

Mortimer & Wiltbohn,

HAVE removed their office from No 148 Walnut street to No. 74 South second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the property for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives much more publicity to the views and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its readers.

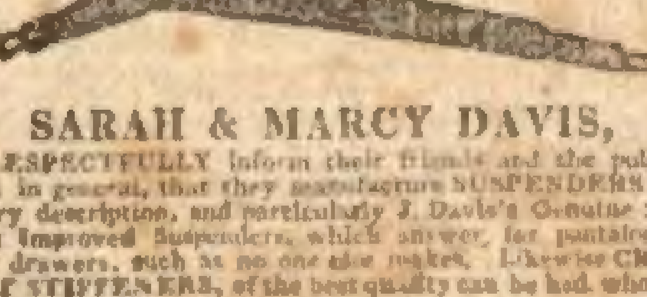
MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage.

nov. 20—tf

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

LICENSED PAWN BROKER, No. 117 North Fifth street, third door from the corner of Vine street, respectfully informs the public that he advances money on deposit, upon reasonable terms. No deposits taken from Minors or Apprentices. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

N. B. Persons who may have had articles stolen from them, are requested to give the earliest information as above. nov 27—3t*



SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer, for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had. wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.

nov. 6—3m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,	4 00 to	4 50
Do. do. do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do. do. do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's do. do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
*Do. do. do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,	87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,	1 00	1 12 1-4
Do do. Bootheels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,	87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,	50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.	75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap.

june 12—6m

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 31 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. oct. 16—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, Four doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense of risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alphaeus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Sts. [illegible] or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both Cotton and Wool, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 140, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jack, may also be had of them. oct. 2—1y

MRS. PALMER,

HAS removed from No. 34 to the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 South second street, where she has just received an assortment of London made CORSETS.

ALSO,

One case Cote Pali'n, one do. figured Gros de Naples.

One do. do. Gros de Tete, one do. Cashmere Shawls.

One do. Circassian Plaids, one box black Ostrich Feathers.

One do. Levantines and Florences—all of which will be sold at a small advance on auction prices, for *cash* only.

☞ WANTED, a young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of the business, to whom liberal wages will be given.

nov. 17—tf

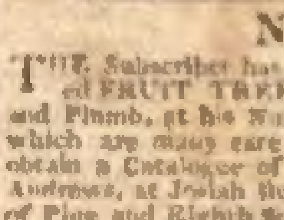
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At 225 Arch street, above Sixth.

W. TAIT begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a considerable stock of Goods, calculated for Christmas Presents—such as Ladies' Work Boxes, Dress Cases, Thread Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, Memorandum Books, &c. of his own manufacture, which he warrants superior to the imported goods of the same kind. Also, Choice Cutlery and Silver Trinkets. nov. 27—4t

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek, between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 1?0 acres, 4? of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 10 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.



There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 41 feet front by 33 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves. An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden.

nov. 6—tf JOHN V. CLARK.

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.) among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees on application to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.

oct. 15—3m*

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN SIMMONS, Bookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in Manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 94 pages duodecimo, and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at 37 1-2 cents a copy.

nov. 6—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by so many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs tending to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accommodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States, the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSOLL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 213 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing Insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Elbow Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.——Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.——Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 30—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPIGRAM.

Jane to her spouse could not bestow
One tear of sorrow when he died;
His life had made so many flow,
That all the briny fount was dried.

EPIGRAM—OLD SAW.

Why, Jack, you go on at a terrible rate,
You come home blind drunk seven nights out of eight;
Your character's damaged—your health will be lost;
As it is, you look haggard and pale as a ghost.
Believe me, 'twere better to alter your plan;
See philosopher Will, what a different man,—
He should for a time be your model, I think,
For from meat he abstains, and makes water his drink.
What, imitate him! replied Jack; do you wish
I should eat as a beast, Sir, and drink like a fish?

Messieurs Smiths.—Every body knows that Smith is a very common name, but hardly any body would have thought of turning its commonness to account in such a queer and cruel way as a 'gentleman' did once, at one of the English theatres. Entering the pit at half price, and finding every seat occupied, he bawled out—"Mr. Smith's house is on fire!" In an instant, upwards of twenty Mr. Smiths rushed out of the pit, and the wicked wag, chuckling at the success of his stratagem, coolly took possession of one of their vacated seats.

When Lord Stortmont lost his diamond insignia of the Order of St. Andrew at St. James's, George Selwyn ran piping hot with the news to the Cocoa-tree, when Foote, who was there, instantly exclaimed, "then it is the first time that a Scotchman was ever known to lose any thing at Court!"

Incledon being one day at Tattersall's, when Suett, who happened to be there too, asked him if he was come there to buy horses? "Yes," said Incledon, "but what are you come here for? Do you think, Dicky, you could tell the difference between a horse and an ass?" "Oh yes," said Suett, "if you were among a thousand horses I should know you immediately."

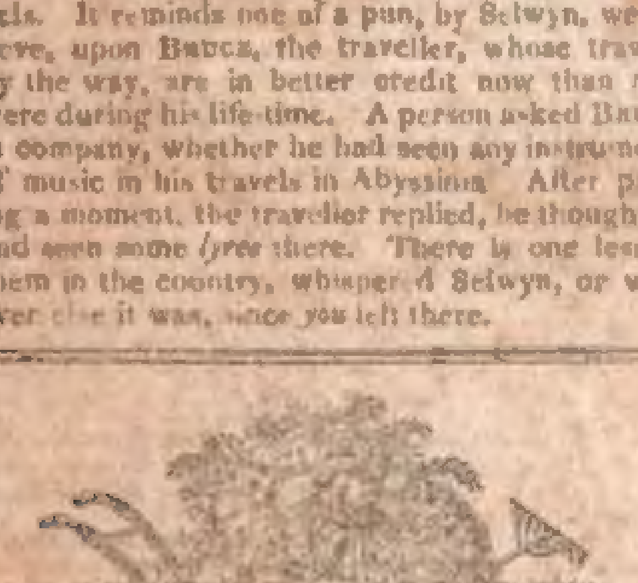
A Lancastershireman and a Yorkshireman, disputing about the superiority of their respective soils, the former said that the grass grew so fast in his country, that if you turned a horse into a new mown meadow at night, you would not see his *fetlocks* next morning. That, replied the latter, does not equal the rapidity of the vegetation in Yorkshire—for were you to try that experiment there, it is not probable that you would *see the* horse next morning.

A gentleman, (says a Liverpool paper) by mere chance strolled into a coffee house, where he met with a captain of his acquaintance, on the point of sailing to New York, and from whom he received an invitation to accompany him, which he accepted, taking care however, to inform his wife of it, which he did in these terms—"Dear Wife, I am going to America, 'yours, truly.'"—Her answer was not at all inferior either in laconism or tenderness—"Dear Husband, a pleasant voyage, yours, &c."

A remarkable anecdote of Corvisart has recently been published by M. Pariset. This physician had so extensive and intimate a knowledge of pathognomic signs that he could discover the most hidden disease merely by looking at the countenance. One day seeing the portrait of a person of whom he knew nothing, "That man," said he, "must have died of a disease of the heart."—The fact was inquired into, and was found to be as Corvisart had declared!!!

Dr. Lyall, in his account of Russia, mentions that the Countess Orlof Chesmenskaya, in whose family he was domesticated for nearly a year, had, within the gates of one house, in 1816, not fewer than six hundred servants, and in her two houses, about eight hundred. The larger of those mansions, the town house, had a front of 1000 feet, in length, with gardens of proportionate extent. A band of thirty or forty musicians played every day during dinner; and, unless the party was unusually large, there were three or four lacqueys to every chair.

All we can say of this story is, that the narrator of it has an unlucky name for a writer of travels. It reminds one of a pun, by Selwyn, we believe, upon Bruce, the traveller, whose travels, by the way, are in better credit now than they were during his life-time. A person asked Bruce, in company, whether he had seen any instruments of music in his travels in Abyssinia. After pausing a moment, the traveller replied, he thought he had seen some *lyres* there. There is one less of them in the country, whispered Selwyn, or whoever else it was, since *you* left there.



SPRING GRAIN.

Farmers generally think they cannot sow their wheat and rye too early. But their haste may possibly be too great. It certainly is, if they sow before the ground is sufficiently dry to crumble, and become light and fine by ploughing and harrowing. For working the ground when it is too wet, will fail of bringing on the needful termination, and tend to make it too close and compact to nourish plants. At least, these operations may leave the soil as unfit to nourish plants as they found it.

It is of no small importance, I confess, that spring wheat and rye be forward, so that they may not be late in ripening. And a good method of quickening these crops, is steeping and liming the seed. The same end may be promoted by top-dressings with warm composts, ashes, &c. But land designed for this use, should be ploughed and laid rough in autumn. It will be the earlier in a condition to receive the seed in the spring. And none but the driest parts of a farm should commonly be employed for crops of spring wheat or spring rye. As to barley and oats they will bear to be sowed rather later; And therefore are more fit to occupy the lower and wetter parts of a farm. Oats especially are often found to produce great crops in such situations, if they be not sown too early; or before the land is sufficiently dry for the operations of tillage.

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—to which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott, [illegible] & Stationary, suitable for store keepers, Traders, &c. [illegible] Wrapping Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 151 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [14—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO Rent a large and extensive building suitable for almost any kind of a Manufacturing Establishment, situated on Bush-Hill, fronting Fairview, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth Streets, which the subscriber will lease or rent for any term of years;—together with a new and complete STEAM ENGINE, attached to the above establishment of *twelve horse power*, or more.—The above building is 60 feet deep by 30 feet front, exclusive of a convenient Engine Room and Counting Room, where also the Subscriber has, and there still may be carried on, an extensive Smithing Establishment.

Any person wishing further information respecting the above Establishment, will please call on the Subscriber,

JONATHAN COFFEE.
No. 208 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

SMITHING REMOVED.

J. COFFEE, of the late firm of Clark & Coffee, having removed a part of his Smithing Establishment from Bush-Hill, to the late Established stand of the said firm, at the Corner of the Ridge Road and Vine-street, where he still continues to execute all orders in his line of business with promptness.—Having made all the machinery for upwards of 20 years for the late *Oliver Evans*, and latterly for his successors, Messrs. Rush & Muhlenburg, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to those who may favour him with any kind of wrought Iron Machinery.

Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, he hopes still by his attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. nov. 27—3t.

LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE,

CONTINUES to keep at his store, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET, an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of the most modern style, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia to call and view, as he feels confident, those who wish to purchase, may be suited among the variety which he has on hand for disposal.

In his store will also be found, a superb display of *Fancy, Windsor Grecian and Drawing-room Chairs*, which may be purchased at very reasonable prices, for Cash.

Old Frames regilt,—old Chairs refinished as new.

⁂ Four JOURNEYMEN GILDERS wanted at the above Manufactory. nov 27—3t

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Cook's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading - - - - -	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar, - - -	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic, - - - - -	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics, - - - -	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

9th mo 4—3m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's	Philadelphia made warranted	Boots,	4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do. Coarse do.		62 a 87
Ladies'	Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,		1,00 a 1,12
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do. do.	Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do.	Leather do.		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	Morocco thick soled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do. do.	with Heels,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	Leather do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses'	Morocco	do.	62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	50 a 62
Children's	Morocco Boots,		37 a 62
Do.	Leather do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

Pennsylvania Circulating Library,

NO 260 South Front street—containing a good selection of Novels, Romances, History, &c. where all the new publications may be had as soon as published.

⁂ A few Boarders may be accommodated by applying as above. nov 27—3t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 91 Acres, six Miles from the City.

The Improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, &c. a thriving Orchard. The whole in good cultivation. Also,

A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT in the City, pleasantly situated. Enquire of

CHARLES GEORGE,
No. 118, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

nov. 20—12t

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowhill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments, to be paid on or before the first day of Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

By direction of the Trustees.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President.

12th Mo. 1, 1824. [nov 30—2m*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump to it under a shed at the door. Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencing. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 24—3m*

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.*

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—*

FOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 217 Market street. 168

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 80 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 164—1y*

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 6 South Sixth street. 160

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 33 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 5th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis—aug 14

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 166 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filigree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 130 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 88 North Eighth street.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 7 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 64 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Harvey and other rich sauces, Ketchup, Picallily and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 160

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 188 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

oct. 27—st

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or trade.

Also, on hand, new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—4m

BISCUIT BAKERY.

FOR SALE at the Old Established stand, No. 9, Penn Street, and on the wharf, a few doors below Pine street, Philadelphia, *CRACKERS, BUTTER BISCUIT, PILOT, NAVY*, and *SHIP BREAD*. Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices, and of the very best quality, by

JAMES H. LORD & CO.

oct. 30—6t

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,

No 3 South Sixth Street.

LADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets; making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making business. nov 20—tf

NO CURE NO PAY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician, }
No. 86 North Fifth street. }

Philadelphia, October 26th, 1824.

Sir—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could have wished, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain, and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,
VALENTINE APPLE,
Two doors from N. Fifth st. in Cresson's Alley.

From a solemn sense of duty, I, William Teany, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhœa and hæmorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life. I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. S. Badger, *Ald.* } WM. TEANY, Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,
Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg, which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling.—After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 30 Cherry street, to ADAM HAMPTON.

Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824, }
S. Badger, *Ald.* }

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and, at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure, deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill as a physician, and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, and recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me. M'KINNEY PORTER,
Cherry street, near Ninth.

Witness, William Wilson.
Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and left side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance, that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith, and on application to him, I received a phial of his Indian Botanical drops, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction.

ROBERT STANLEY,
No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.

Sworn and subscribed before me, 8th }
December, 1820. M. D. Tilden. }

If Dr. SMITH does not cure the complaints he professes to, no pay will be required.

nov 6—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

14th Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 5th Jan. 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	50,000	is	$50,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

34,720 Tickets at $8.

The Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERIES offer to the public the above brilliant Scheme, the tickets of which have been taken by engagement to so great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.

Tickets and Shares will be Sold at the Scheme price, 8 dollars—Shares in proportion, until Thursday 4th of November, at No. 121 Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, to which place the Managers have removed their Office.

oct. 20—tf J. B. YATES, A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER!

Drawing of the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery—new series.

Nos. Drawn }	1st	2d	3d	4th
	11	22	12	8

THREE of the Capital Prizes of 1000 dollars, many of 1000, 100, 297, making in all, one third of all the Capital Prizes in the above Lottery, were sold as usual at FORTUNE'S HOME, No. 129 Chesnut street.

P. CANFIELD anticipates the pleasure of also furnishing his friends and patrons with the Capital Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, 14th class, new series, positively to be drawn on the 5th January, 1825, and all the prizes therein will be determined by the drawing of eight numbers only; the scheme of which is as follows, viz:

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
1,0608	10		106,080

Price of Tickets 9 dollars. Shares in proportion.

A certificate of 20 whole Tickets may be had for 133 dolls.

Do.	20 halves, - - - - -	80
Do.	20 quarters, - - - - -	28
Do.	20 eighths, - - - - -	14

The Cash, as usual, will always be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn.

Orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to P. Canfield, Philadelphia. nov 13—tf

"Fortuna favet fortis."

In Third near Market dwells a man,
By fame well known, John Gibbs;
Although a Lottery Broker, he
Will never tell you *fibs*;
He has a Bird in Box of Gold,
Which touching on a spring,
Will quickly rise and flap its wings,
Then merrily does sing;
A clock too which in former days
Has charm'd a monarch's ear,
And bags of GOLD to PRIZES pay,
Which some will hold more dear.
Then call in time, a ticket buy;
The cash is but nine dollars,
And then a Ten—a Twenty, or
A *Fifty Thousand* follows.

THE public are respectfully requested to peruse the following *Brilliant Scheme*. It will be found the largest ever offered on the new series plan. The drawing positively takes place on the 5th of January next, at the Masonic Hall, and the prizes will be paid to the lucky adventurers the same day, by Gibbs, at his truly fortunate office, who, as usual, sold and paid his share of capital prizes in the last class.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class—New Series. Will be drawn on the fifth of January, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.—Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Whole tickets, $9—Half do. $4 50—Quarter, 2 25—Eighth, 1 12½—to be had at GIBB'S LUCKY OFFICE, No. 4½ South Third-street.

dec 13—tf

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES.

P. I. DECKER

AGAIN tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the increasing patronage with which he has been honored, and trusts his future attention will ensure him its continuance. He begs leave to announce, that the following capital prizes were sold in shares, and cashed by him within the last ten days, viz.

Register	3012	- - -	1000 dolls.
	1811	- - -	1000
	5007	- - -	1000

He has also, within a short period, sold one capital prize of 5000 dollars, one of 2000, six of 1000, four of 500, twelve of 100, besides 50's, and minor prizes innumerable; all of which he has paid to the fortunate adventurers, on demand. He has now on hand a select number of lucky tickets in the splendid Fourteenth Class, New Series, of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY. Which is superior to any other lottery in the United States, and from its judicious arrangement, offers opportunities to mend a broken fortune, or erect a new one which are rarely to be met with.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
1,0608	10		106,080

This brilliant lottery will be drawn the fifth day of January next, and its result determined by eight numbers.

Whole tickets, 9 dollars—Halves, 4 50—Quarters, 2 25—Eighths, 1 12 1-2.

Packages by certificate or otherwise as usual. Orders from the country and elsewhere, post paid, and inclosing the cash, will meet with punctual attention and liberal terms.—Apply at

P. I. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

nov. 13—tf

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Isaiah Toy, Complainant, and
Benjamin Cox, Solomon Moore, Deborah Fenton,
Samuel Haines, Job Jones, Executor of Jesse
Warner, deceased, Josiah Albertson & Abigail,
his wife, John Neale, Assignee of Joshua S. Earl,
John Woolston, & The President, Directors and
Company of the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey,
Defendants. } On Bill, &c. Oct. 27, 1824.

IT appearing to this court, that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the 27th day of October, instant, but that the defendant, Deborah Fenton, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and hath not caused her appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Deborah resides out of this state, to wit, in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—It is thereupon, on this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1824, on motion for John Neale, solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendant appear, and plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint, on or before the first Tuesday of January next, or that, in default thereof, such decree be made against her as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Deborah Fenton, by a delivery of a copy thereof to her, or be published, within the said twenty days in "The True American," a newspaper printed at Trenton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also, within the said twenty days in a newspaper printed in Philadelphia and continued therein for four weeks successively, once at least in each week. ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy—John Wilson, Clerk. nov. 13—6w